

THE RADICAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 13, 1841.

We learn from the Argus that our distinguished Senator Col. Benton, has been detained in Kentucky by sickness.

Gov. Miller passed through St. Louis a few days since, on his way to the seat of Government.

The November number of Graham's Magazine is before us. It contains many beautiful engravings, and is full of interest.

OHIO ELECTION COMPLETE.—The full returns of the elections in Ohio give the following result: Whigs Senators elected, 8; remaining over, 9; total, 17. Democrats elected, 10; remaining over, 9; total, 19. Whig members of House elected, 35. Democrats, 37—giving a majority in both houses.

Flour.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, estimates the stock of Flour now in store in that city at 150,000 bbls. against 50,000 bbls. at this time last year.

At Cincinnati, on the 1st inst. Flour was selling at \$5.25 per bbl., and Whiskey at 15c. per gallon.

Cold Weather.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 27th ult. says:

"We mention, for the information of our distant readers, that the weather in this part of the Union for the last few days, has been extremely cold for so early a period of the season. Thin ice was formed on Monday night, and visible in all the standing pools early yesterday morning."

OUR STATE.

There is probably no one trait in the character of man more universal and more worthy of admiration than that seemingly innate propensity of the human heart to reverence and idolize the name of the particular country with which his feelings and interests are identified. It is worthy of admiration, because it prompts him to the execution of deeds which shed a beauty and lustre around his character, and acts as the strongest incentive to the greatest sacrifices when under its all-pervading influence.

Appeals to one's love of country in all ages of human history have never been made in vain—but have been sufficient to stir up the dormant emotions of the most callous bosom; and he who by nature is a stranger to those qualities of mind and heart, which are developed in man's ordinary intercourse with his fellow being, will contemplate with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, the prosperity and rising importance of the land in which a mere friek of chance has cast him.—It is true that there have been instances in which an indomitable love of self, and a desire for individual aggrandizement, have been suffered to swallow up this adorning trait, but still the most perfect creature of ambition knows so well the feelings of others as to veil the most glaring hypocrisy under the common pretence of "all for the public good." That we have in our land many such sycophants at the shrine of popular opinion and will, cannot be denied, but we are not of those, who out of hatred for the present, extol the past, and pronounce every aspirant a hypocrite at heart, and a deceiver by profession, but believing that each age produces her Cato's as well as her Catlines, we are not willing to give to our contemporaries more than their due share of meanness.

Admitting the truth of our proposition, we cannot be surprised at the constant manifestations of pride, with which is contemplated on every hand, the rising importance of our infant state. Nature as if prodigal of her favors has seem to have scattered in rich profusion, every blessing that can contribute to the happiness and comfort of man. It has been well remarked that it is generally the fearless and enterprising who commence the settlement of new countries, and whose daring and intrepid spirits prompt them to lay hold upon every natural advantage which may be placed within their reach. Such were the men who led the van of emigration into the forests of Missouri. The splendid prospects of realizing immense fortunes in the south, attracted the restless and less industrious portion of the emigration to the south, whilst those only who trusted to that natural strength with which their maker endowed them, steered the vessel of their hopes to a land where nature held out every inducement to industry, and which if properly solicited, promised to yield a liberal return to their exertions. Hence we see that industrious spirit which pervades all classes of society, and that high tone of moral feeling, before unknown in a new country. Here under the administration of mild and equitable laws, a soil exceeded by none on the face of the globe for fertility—a country preeminently blessed was proffered as a home to the indigent and oppressed. Stimulated by such prospects, the poor man was attracted to a land where he could not only procure the ordinary comforts of life but by industry and frugality, could provide a home for himself and his posterity. With the right of preemption, a privilege granted in a great degree for his especial benefit, he was allowed to select any spot adapted to his situation until by his savings he was enabled to purchase it at a moderate price.

With this helping hand, and enjoying natural advantages of a superior character, she has arrived to her present degree of importance. In

time unprecedented in the annals of colonial history, so rapidly had she increased, that we find Missouri making application for admission into our Union more than twenty years since. With a commanding voice in the deliberative assemblies of her country—with a population conspicuous for their enterprising spirit, she, who but a few years since was an insignificant territory, enjoys at home a consciousness of growing importance, and abroad a high and enviable standing. But since she has attained her present exalted station in so short a time, what glorious—what enlivening prospects must be spread out before her!—Can human fancy limit the bounds of her greatness in years to come? Can anticipations too sanguine be formed to be realized? Can predictions too exaggerated to be verified be made?—Her own experience would seem to answer no! but turning to the history of any other country to aid us in our conjectures so unequally blessed, does it seem that our speculations appear to be rather the fruits of a golden vision than of rational inquiry?

With a people like hers, to work out not only her commercial aggrandizement, but to urge her on in the path of improvement, the utmost stretch of the fancy would seem feebly inadequate to measure the extent of her future greatness.—Where is the state that can boast of productions so varied, and of a territory at the same time so fertile and extensive, and whose very bosom may be said to be one vast mineral repository?

But it is not alone to these vast natural advantages that we look as the means of effecting her future greatness, but we turn also with feelings of pride to the stern and enterprising spirit of her citizens as a source of proud congratulation. Uncontaminated by the foul and blighting breath of Aristocracy; the wealthy nabob in vain looks for one to succumb to his insolence and self conceit. Plain, rustic, and unassuming—each individual of society knows his rights, and is determined to maintain them. Real worth is the only criterion of good and bad, and those who are deficient in that are doomed to occupy a degraded station in the estimation of their countrymen. Let no obstacle interpose to interrupt her onward march on the road to wealth and influence, and let each receding epoch in her history be signalized by fresh improvement, not only in her moral but intellectual condition, and each coming age be greeted as the harbinger of countless blessings.

[From the Olive Branch.]

St. Charles College.

The annual catalogue or circular of this institution has recently come into our hands, containing the laws, discipline, and course of instruction, faculty, and the annual expenses of a student in the institution. The College year consists of two terms. The winter term beginning 15th October, ending 15th March; the summer term beginning 1st April, ending 31st August. The expense of the term is required in advance, and there is a reduction from former charges of about 20 per cent. For the information of our readers we would add, the whole expense in the Collegiate Department including tuition, boarding, fuel and lights for the winter term, is \$68; for the summer \$62; the whole year \$130.—Preparatory department, winter \$63, summer \$57; year \$120.

The faculty consists of the following gentlemen: Rev. J. H. Fielding, Pres. and Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. James G. Williams, Prof. of Mathematics; Rev. H. M. Johnson, Prof. of Ancient Languages, and Rev. J. N. Maffit Prof. of Eloquence and Belles Lettres. The professorship of Mental and Moral Science is vacant.

The institution is in a healthful and flourishing condition, and is justly entitled to its full share of patronage, meriting the fullest confidence of the community, being under the patronage of the Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church.—This speaks well for the enterprising spirit of this very respectable body of Christians, and must be highly flattering to the future prospects of our new and rising state, and encouraging to every friend of education in the community.

From the Portland Evening Advertiser.

A Farmer's Life and a Farmer's Duty.
If we were ever envious, and to be honest, reader, we have been, and that too often—it was of the farmer, who was free from debt, whose family was growing up prosperously around him upon whom God seemed to have smiled and blessed in his basket and in his store. We have seen such a farmer and could point to a hundred such in our state; and in sober truth, we know of no man so happy and no business so permanently profitable, none indeed, that makes the owner so independent, and places him so far above board. To begin with an independent farmer: He has his house to live in, it is his own, he has earned it by the labor of his hands. He has granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock returned, and the hay raised upon his farm. His cellars are filled with his potatoes, and half a hundred kinds of the necessities and luxuries of life. Almost every thing necessary to feed him and his family grows up around him. He may lead his ox to the slaughter, raise his own pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his own poultry—devour his own eggs—live upon his own home-grown and home-made bread—weave his own cloth—raise his own wool and his own leather—knit

his own stockings, through the agency of his wife—after all the two most necessary appendages to a good, firm and independent farmer—make his own butter and cheese—in short, live like a prince, and dress comfortably without going from his own homestead. All this is no fiction, and it is the fact that there is no fiction in this picture that makes the farmer the most independent man in the community. Fairly in business, he wants less money than almost any man to pursue the even tenor of his way, because his business is of a character to require less money than any other.

An independent farmer, however, is not altogether independent of the community where he is, or of any business profession; and the more intelligent a farmer is, the more readily will his dependence be felt and acknowledged. He is only more independent than his neighbor of another profession, but by no means altogether independent of him. For example, he could not consume all that he produced even if he fed a whole school district instead of his own family. He must have labor in seed time and harvest, and through the summer, to give him a helping hand in the production and harvesting of his crops.—His laborers must have money. He must have money. He must have a hundred little nick nacks at home, all of which cost money, and which money is to be had only by the productions of his farm. Taxes must be paid, for the most part in money. Iron does not grow every where, and his tools must be bought and paid for. Horses and oxen want shoeing. There must be ploughs, and axes, and nails, and a hundred other implements which are cash articles, and which are to be bought with the very money received for the produce carried to market. Again, children are to be educated, and in the establishment of good schools begins the first duty of a good farmer.

The farmer who is indifferent to education, neither knows his own interest nor cares a penny for the interests of his children or his neighbour's children, or the community, or any body but himself now or hereafter. Education, then, costs money, and a good farmer will give abundantly if he is able to contribute to the support of all the purposes of education. The pulpit, too, is to be supported, and it is to be well supplied almost in just proportion to the money paid for its supply. A minister, to be sure, is not to make money his God, or the one object of the first object of his preaching. But as he is a man, he will value money, and he is worse than an infidel to be indifferent to the lucre, base as it is, which is to give bread to himself and family. A talented preacher will preach generally where he is best paid for it—or at least where they will keep him, his wife and children from actual starvation; which, by the way, is not always the case. Cheap ministers, cheap school-masters, and almost every thing in the way of cheap wares are cheap enough—that is they are so dear, that if you make a business of employing the one and purchasing the other, you are ten to one likely to go doubly ignorant, and to be doubly poor.

Is it not so? Good preaching, like good schools, costs money. The most independent farmer, then, in the land, may be more independent than his neighbor of another profession, but experience tells us that he is far, very far, from being altogether independent of him. To be happy and to make his life a useful one, he must be intelligent—in possession of the means of knowledge—especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession. He must use the means which God has given him; and we have shown that his gifts are abundant to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around him. In justice to himself he will employ his evenings in the acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader of useful books, a liberal supporter of the public press, which brings, or may bring daily, or almost daily, at his door, the newspaper which gives him the history, of the whole world for one day. Such a farmer as this we have seen; and one who in his life fulfils all his duties to his God and his fellow man, is the happiest, the most independent, and among the best of men.

Number of Churches in the City of New York.
—The Protestant Vindicator of last week contains a Tabular view of the religious denominations with the number of Churches belonging to each, in the city of New York. Taking all together there are 163 houses of worship. These are distributed among the principal denominations as follows. Episcopal 26. Presbyterian: Old School 19; New School 20. Baptist 19; Methodists 19; Dutch Reformed 16; Congregational 4; Roman Catholic 9. The remainder are distributed among some 20 or more unimportant sects.

The Erie Gazette states that President Tyler has given orders for building an armed steam-ship for the defence of the Upper Lakes.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 28th of October, by the Rev. Mr. Philips, Mr. JOHN READING to Miss ANN NALLEY, all of this County.

NOTICE.

MY wife Mahala B. Hendrix, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation—all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. E. HENDRIX.
Nov. 13th 1841.—St.

PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY POLITICAL NEWSPAPER, CALLED "THE RADICAL," Published in Bowling Green, Missouri.

The above will be the title of an old paper under a new name to be published in Bowling Green, Mo., by the undersigned. With the change of name there will be no change in the political course of the paper. "THE RADICAL" will pursue the same course as has heretofore been pursued by the "Salt River Journal." It will advocate a strict and rigid interpretation of the constitution as the best safeguard of the rights of the people and of the states, and as the only guarantee of the durability of our union. It will oppose the exercise of all doubtful powers by Congress, and as a necessary consequence will wage an uncompromising war against a National Bank, whatever name it may assume—against a protective tariff, as wrong in itself and dangerous to the harmony of the members of the National Confederacy—and against the attempt to bribe the indebted states into the support of the Federal Party by a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states.

The undersigned are desirous to extend the circulation of the "RADICAL," and with this view no effort will be spared to render it acceptable to the Democracy of this portion of the State.—From them we have to look for much the larger proportion of our patronage, and we shall strive to make our sheet worthy of their support and of the great principles it advocates. The terms of subscription have been reduced so as to make it one of the cheapest papers in the State; and, if not the best, we intend that it shall be inferior to none in every thing that constitutes an able and interesting paper.

The first number of the "RADICAL" will be issued on Saturday, the 6th of November, on a sheet of a size of the "Journal," but with considerable improvements. A large portion of it will be in smaller type—thereby adding to its appearance and to the quantity of reading matter.

The terms will be \$2 to a club of 3 or more subscribers, paid in advance. \$2.50 to a single subscriber, if paid within 6 months, and \$3 if not paid till after that period.

A. H. BUCKNER.
G. W. BUCKNER.

PROSPECTUS

OF A
MORAL, RELIGIOUS, & AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER,
CALLED THE
"OLIVE BRANCH."
PUBLISHED IN BOWLING GREEN, MISSOURI,
At One Dollar per annum.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon the "OLIVE BRANCH," the undersigned has made arrangements to enlarge it to double its former size. At the commencement of our undertaking, we desired it to be distinctly understood, that we were pledged to no particular sect, and that in no case, we should meddle with politics. We shall continue to occupy the same ground. Sectarianism has been too often destructive to the peace, harmony, and union of the followers of Christ, while the pure and elevated principles of Christianity have as frequently been contaminated by being mingled in the turmoil and strife of party politics. We shall endeavor to avoid both, as heretofore, and we shall only vary our original design, in devoting a larger portion of the enlarged sheet to the interests of the farmer. We have received no small portion of our patronage from that class of our population, and as we look upon Agriculture in some measure, as the handmaid to religion and morality, in doing so, we shall be only indirectly carrying out our former plan. It is a subject too, the importance of which, both professors of religion, and non-professors, unite in acknowledging, and inasmuch, as we have been, contrary to our expectations much more liberally encouraged by the latter, than by the former, we shall endeavor to adapt our sheet more to their wants and taste—taking care at the same time, that this shall only be secondary to our main design—that of Religion and Morality.

GEORGE B. PRICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY order of the Pike County Court, the administrator of the estate of L. P. Damrod, will sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Paynesville in said county, on the 20th day of December 1841, four likely young Negroes two boys and two girls, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

N. T. DAMRON, Adm'r.

November 13, 1841.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Warren county, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Polly Duckworth deceased, dated Oct. 7th 1841. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payments, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

JAMES DUCKWORTH, Adm'r.
Nov. 6. 1841.—3t.

ALUM SALT.

WE have just received on consignment, 50 bbls. coarse Alum Salt, suitable for packing pork and beef, a beautiful article, which we offer for sale low. Also on hand, an assortment of 7 and 10 plate Stoves, at St. Louis prices with the addition of freight &c.

E. & D. DRAPER.

Nov. 6th.—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of W. G. Cash deceased late of Pike County Mo. hereby gives notice to all concerned or in any way interested in said estate, that the undersigned administrator will apply for a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the County Court of said county.

OMAS CASH, Adm'r.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Warren.

In the Circuit Court October Term, A. D. 1841.

PETER S. SHARPE, Complainant.
vs.
STEPHEN B. WHEELER,
JOHN DUNHAM, JORDAN DUNHAM, FRANCIS J. BEVAN, JOHN C. McKENNEY, Defendants.

Bill in Chancery to foreclose a Mortgage.

Now, at this day, appears said complainant by W. V. Banic his solicitor, and files his bill of complaint. The object and general nature, of which is as follows to wit: said defendant, Stephen B. Wheeler executed a Mortgage to said complainant, which is dated the 3rd day of February 1840, conveying to him said complainant certain real estate of said defendant, to secure the payment, of about nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, it being the residue of the purchase money of said real estate, which had been sold by said complainant to said defendant, Stephen B. Wheeler, that said money is due and unpaid, and praying that said Stephen B. Wheeler be made a Defendant to said bill, and that said Court decree that the Equity of redemption of the said Stephen B. Wheeler be foreclosed, and the mortgaged premises sold to satisfy the amount of the residue of said purchase money of said real estate, which is situate in Warren County in Missouri, and that the premises are occupied by John Dunham, Jordan Dunham, Francis J. Bevan, and John C. McKenney, who are also made defendants thereto, and said complainant also files his affidavit, stating that, said Stephen B. Wheeler is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said defendant Stephen B. Wheeler be notified that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Warrenton in said County of Warren, on the second Monday of next March, and answer the allegations in said Bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this State for eight weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the said next Term of this Court.

A true copy of the Order taken from the record of said Court. In testimony whereof I, Joseph B. Wells, Clerk of said Court, have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in the town of Warrenton in said County, this 12th day of October A. D. 1841.

JOSEPH B. WELLS, Clerk.
Nov. 6th, 1841.—2t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Pike county, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jas. G. Reading deceased, bearing date the 16th day of Oct. 1841. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them in one year from the date of said letters for allowance, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims are not presented within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

GEO. READING Jr. Adm'r.
November 6, 1841.—2t.

MISSOURI REPORTER.

THE undersigned, under the firm of PENN & VAN ANTWERP, proposes to publish a newspaper in St. Louis. It will be their aim to give early intelligence of passing events, and frequent satisfactory notices of the principal markets of the country, with an accurate Price Current of this city. The paper will be utilitarian—the champion of all constitutional measures designed to lessen the dangers of navigation, and protect and cherish the vast inland commerce of which St. Louis must be regarded as the centre.

A portion of the Columns of the Reporter will be devoted to Literature and Poetry, for the gratification of those who consider variety the spice of life; and another portion to agricultural interests, and improvements calculated to develop the varied and unequalled resources of Missouri, Illinois, &c. and the superior advantages of St. Louis—a city destined in a very few years to eclipse all her sisters of the west.

The politics of the Reporter will be decidedly Democratic—but whilst it will firmly and fearlessly maintain the just and genial principles of the great party of which it is to be a humble organ, its course will ever be strictly decorous. Abuse makes no converts; violence only serves to weaken a good cause. It is therefore our fixed determination to exclude personalities; as far as it may be possible to do so, and uniformly to decline the publication of articles unnecessarily inflammatory, or calculated to produce froils, sectional jealousies or schisms in the party with which we have hitherto acted.—Our business will be to follow, not to lead; to exert our energies to promote harmony throughout the great Democratic family; to impress upon the minds of our political brethren the vital but sometimes disregarded truth—"in union there is strength."

The first number of the Reporter will be issued about the fifteenth of December next. It will be somewhat larger than the Washington Globe or Intelligencer, and will be published on the following terms:

Daily paper, half yearly in advance, . . . \$10 00
Semi-weekly, in advance, 5 00
Weekly, 3 00
It is understood, however that the subscribers will not be called upon to pay before they received the first number of the paper. Advertisements will be inserted annually, or otherwise, at the usual rates.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable us to add the subscription list of the Argus to that of the Reporter.

P. V. VAN ANTWERP.